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No Better Wine on the Market.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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**BLACKBERRY
BRANDY.**
FRENCH: Per Qt. \$3. Pint \$1.75
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PUREST AND BEST
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[a1305]

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PRICE \$11.00 PER DOZEN
NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blond
Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a46]

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Have been appointed
**SOLE AGENTS
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"WHITE HORSE CELLAR"
OLD
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WHISKY.**
The Brand of the
OLD
COACHING DAYS
Price Per 1 Doz. Bot. \$14.00
" " 1 " Flasks 8.00
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" " 2 Gallon Jar 14.00
[a2183]

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Direct Importers of Wine, Beer and Spirits
from well-known Growers, Brewers and
Distillers.
Price List on application.
BARRETT & CO., Agents,
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[a2347]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
Casks of 575 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory
Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.20 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1904. [a1451]

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(Premises Formerly Occupied by Messrs.
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HIGH-CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
SHIRT & BREECHES MAKERS.
Fit, Quality, Workmanship Guaranteed.
Prices Very Moderate.
Now Showing:—New lot of Tweed Suits,
Trousers, and Fancy Vestings.
Also Smart Neckwear, Stylish Boots and
Shoes, and Fashionable Hats and Caps in
Highest Grade.
Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1904. [1912]

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and DRAWN THREAD WORK
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Wholesale and retail quotations, particulars
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the above depot.
Swatow, 5th June, 1904. 2169

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FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS

LONG HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
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(Same Premises as Messrs. Ah Chee). [a38]
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

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LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.**
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ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
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MACGREGOR
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [a35]

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CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES VANQUISHED
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MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.
SOLD BY ALL STORES. AGENTS:—
WATKINS, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,
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Telephone 344. [a37]

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ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.
SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, \$23.50 PER DOZ. Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.	C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT \$21 PER DOZ. This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour. See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.
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THE ELITE OF WHISKY— THE "PALL MAIL." \$21 PER DOZ. 11 Years old: the finest quality shipped. Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.	LA TORRE SHERRY, \$17.00 PER DOZ. A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.
C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY, \$11.00 PER DOZ. Very soft, palatable, and mature EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY IT AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [a45]	BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR— D.O.M., \$41.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS. \$43.75 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS. THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

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CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR PRIVATE
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Crawford ... 1.75
The Abess of Vlaye, by Stanley ... 1.75
Weyman ... 1.75
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[a32]

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LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTERS
ONLY EMPLOYED.
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
IN THE EAST.
SEE SPECIAL LIST.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1904. [a46]

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NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.
BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY
AS CHEAP AS GAS!
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
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Agents for H. W. JOHN'S ASBESTOS GOODS.
Cable Address "MARINEWORK," Hongkong.
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[a1153]
Hongkong, 24th August, 1904.

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Our new patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any Billiard Table, making it for
playing purposes as good as new.
(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)
BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.
CRYSTALATE AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.
WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.
**WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES
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ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.
Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can
be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO. LD.
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
BOMBAY.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [927-2]
JUST UNPACKED.
FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES of
Vendors of the well-known make.
WESTPHALIAN HAM, HOLSTEIN
PORK LIVER, CERVELET SAUSAGES
in 1lb. and 1/2lb. Tins;
And Also
GOUDA CHEESE.
Inspection earnestly solicited.
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Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [2803]

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HOTELS,**
No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
THESE premises, formerly known as the
Club Bazaar and the Waverley Hotel,
have been thoroughly renovated and furnished
in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the
Cuisine a specialty.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [1621]

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HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Dressing Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

H. HAYNES
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**THE
PEAK HOTEL.**
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-
West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.
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Town Office: 7, DUBBEL STREET. [a914]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a1902]

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a49]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA)
MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (ss. Heungshan), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to
[a254] **THE MANAGER.**

**MACAO
AND
CANTON
HOTELS.**
A LITTLE CHANGE.

**THE Round Trip from HONGKONG
to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to
Hongkong, will be found interesting and
enjoyable.**
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a2781]

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, DAGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [2227]

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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CONFECTIONERY

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

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LEADING LONDON AND
PARISIAN HOUSES.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

DAINTILY PACKED.

PASCALL'S BUTTER SCOTCH.

MACKENZIE'S CREAM TOFFEE.

TOM SMITH'S

CHRISTMAS
CRACKERS.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of *DAILY PRESS* should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lister's P.O. Box, 88. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On 4th December, 1904, at Hextable, Kent, England, the wife of R. D. Thomas, Esq., of a daughter. (By Cable.)

On 29th November, at Shanghai, the wife of GEORGE HOWELL, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On 1st December, at Shanghai, HUGH GIBSON SMITH, to Iva CARRINGTON, nee WIDLER.

DEATHS.

On 29th November, at Shanghai, DAVID WIDLER, aged 49 years.

On 30th November, at Shanghai, of typhoid, Lt. CHARLES McMULLIN, R.N., H.M.S. *Iphigenia*, son of Colonel I. McMULLIN, Chichester.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DE VOUX ROAD, CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 7TH, 1904.

The tiresome question "Are the Japanese people barbarous?" still continues to be asked; and more tiresome still, there are people who will, with misdirected enthusiasm, persist in answering it in a certain way. The new editor of the *Monthly Review* has permitted one of these apologists to commit various indiscretions in that usually sober and safe magazine. The contributor, who signs the article "X," has more insight into things Japanese than into human nature. He admits the massacre by Japanese of three hundred thousand "Christians," which "seems to sully for ever the fair fame of Japan"; but argues that for their aggressiveness they deserved all they got. The Japanese Government's order in 1825, viz., "In case there be any foreign ship approaching the coast of Japan, the officer in charge need not ask the reason why they have come, but should fire at once on such ships," is also admitted. That, he says, was because "in 1806-07 and following years the Russians attacked and raided Japanese islands in order to frighten them into submission, and such was their brutality that, though all foreigners were hated and despised, the Russians were most feared and most hated by the Japanese. Unprovoked

murderous attacks on peaceful Japanese, and the bombardment and conflagration of many villages on the coast, were committed in order 'to open Japan to trade and to introduce civilisation,' and in a famous declaration the Russians promised that they would return and ravage the coast of Japan year by year until the country was opened to trade." In view of that, the subsequent murder of three Russians in Japan was "but natural." The other murders were mistakes; "the Japanese masses could hardly be expected to discriminate between the Russians... and the British." They were "revenge for the European Powers'... with incredible and unpardonable severity." The case of Mr. RICHARDSON, the Shanghai merchant, cut down by a retainer of a Satsuma prince, was due to the murdered man's "stupid and wilful provocation" in not getting off his horse and kowtowing while the procession passed. The attack on foreign shipping which brought about the international bombardment of Shimonsu, that too, according to "X," was a mere act of folly, and did "no serious damage." Showing how Japanese jurisprudence has reformed in the humane direction, "X" quotes the barbarous penal laws of old England; and then goes on to describe *kara-kiri* as "a proof of the spirit of heroism, rather than of barbarism." As he puts it, "any coward can take poison or shoot himself; it requires the nerve and spirit of a hero to commit *kara-kiri* deliberately, slowly, and without flinching." Finally, the tactful apologist of the *Monthly Review* tabulates the average number of suicides per annum per million inhabitants, showing that, in this "barbarous" feature, France, Denmark, Switzerland, and Germany are worse than Japan, the respective numbers (as given) being 246, 238, 239, 206, and 177. These things are quite typical of the tendency of enthusiasm to prove too much. The suicide statistics are, as most readers will recognise, directly antagonistic to the writer's thesis that the charge of barbarism against Japan has no foundation in fact. The more advanced state of civilisation, the more numerous usually are the cases of *felo de se*. This scarcely needs to be demonstrated.

Barbarism is the antithesis of civilisation. It means individualism, ignorance, the lack of that law, and order, and culture, and self-repression, that a civilised community is supposed to possess. It is often used to denote cruelty, ferocity, and so on, although these qualities are not confined to barbarous races, as recent events have proved. Taking the word in its stricter meaning, the allegation that the Japanese are a barbarous or barbarian nation is absurd. Their civilisation is older than our own, their apprenticeship to the arts of peace much more extensive. It is nonsense even to suggest that their European veneer has added much to their civilisation. Their social manners (that comportment which denotes the gentleman) are superior to ours, and more widely diffused. Coming to the question of the sanctity of life, which appears now to be the standard of civilisation as we understand it, they are, temperamentally, on a footing with Europeans. Until recently, their penal code was as ours used to be, very severe; and as our circumstances then were, so their similar environment, lasting longer, has prolonged the period during which life *per se* is lightly regarded. Temperamentally, we contend, all men, however civilised the community that contains them, are barbarians, for barbarity is but "nature, red in tooth and claw." Feudalism held life cheap in England, just as it has done in Japan. Armed men on the high roads, the naked blade gleaming on every hand, makes men familiar with the machinery of murder; and familiarity, we are told, breeds contempt. Continued or frequent observation of such matters brutalises the observer. Accustomed only to the modern implements of war, which kill at a distance, our acquaintance with their results in action is also a distant one. It is only when some soldier, writing home with simple vividness of that he has seen or felt, or when some literary genius gifted with imagination portrays the reality of blood and wounds, that we understand, and shudder, being civilised. The keen sword is more impressive; but men cannot go on shuddering for ever. From callousness to the blade it is only a step to callousness to the blood. This, subject to refutation, is our theory of the different estimates that different races put upon the value of life. At bottom, we repeat, there is no real difference between East and West, in this respect, and the charge of barbarism against Japan needs neither

proof nor disproof. The Japanese soldier in the company of his parent or his child is gentle as the gentlest. With the foe in front, and weapon in hand, he is very much like his European confrère, somewhat of a savage, intent on killing. There are, unfortunately, pseudo-civilised soldiers who behave like savages when 'no foe is near, as some of our east coast fishermen have lately learned.

Yesterday there was a plague bulletin issued, two Chinese cases from Yau-mat, both fatal.

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Club Gorman will be held in the Club House on Friday, the 9th December, at 5.30 p.m.

The secret of the Japanese superiority to the Korean is explained. The Korean can shut one eye if he has a gun; the Japanese can do it without a gun.

The Caledonian Ball at Shanghai rivalled in magnificence the St. Andrew's function at Hongkong. Our Shanghai contemporary refers to it as "the ball of the year."

The Bulgarian Chamber has adopted an extraordinary credit of £1,750,000 sterling to purchase ninety batteries of quickfiring for the extension of her Black Sea coast defences.

This afternoon Messrs Hughes and Hough offer for sale by auction the two houses at Mount Gough owned by the late Mr. Stuart Harrison. Particulars appear in our advertisement column.

The Chuchou correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, after an inland tour, reports that the probabilities of another "boxer" rising are practically nil. The party was everywhere courteously received.

Local Fire Insurance offices will be closed tomorrow (Thursday) and Friday, the 8th and 9th instant, from 1 p.m. in order that their employees may have the opportunity of spending a few afternoons at the coming regatta.

The Weihai district of Shantung is considerably excited over the proclamation issued soliciting recruits for the industries of South Africa. There are daily enquiries, the proposal seeming to attract quite a large number of the natives.

A most ornate Chinese wedding is reported from Luchow in Anhui. The bride chair alone was said to have cost a thousand dollars, and the entire wedding more than fifty thousand taels. The bridegroom was a grand-nephew of the late Earl Li.

A Shanghai property syndicate has offered to "swap" some land with the municipal Council, now for new, no money. The exchange, making the new Hongkong Recreation Ground more compact, has been agreed to by the Council.

The steamer *Inverness*, which left Tacoma on the 15th of October for Yokohama, and which put into Muroran, Hokkaido, for coal, on the 15th ult., has gone ashore on a dangerous sandy bottom. Her captain has applied to the authorities for assistance. The *Inverness* is a British steamer of 3,734 tons gross, and 300 nominal horse-power, belonging to Newcastle, and built by W. Duxford & Son, Ltd., Sunderland, in 1902.

The Shanghai Health Officer's Report for October says: During October the number of deaths among the foreign resident population was four: there were in addition four deaths among non-residents. Among the native population the number of deaths during the month was 600, a figure which indicates the absence of epidemic disease. There has been a remarkable absence of infectious disease throughout the month.

Before the German Vice-Consul at Shanghai, on November 30, Friedrich Wessmeyer was charged with obtaining goods from Messrs. Liebs, Wulf & Co. by false pretences. It came out in course of the hearing that prisoner, who had lately arrived from Hongkong, had been staying at the Sailors' Home, Broadway, at the expense of his Consulate. By representing himself to be chosen by Mr. Spitzel to command a blockade-runner, he persuaded Mrs. Masche, who keeps a restaurant on Broadway, to give him refreshment on credit and to accompany him to Messrs. Liebs, Wulf & Co.'s store. There he repeated his story and placed an order for clothing to the value of \$400, the goods to be delivered against a cash order on Messrs. Fuhrmeister, Klose & Co. He took away goods to the value of \$20, and the remainder were to follow, but in consequence of inquiries made by Mr. Wulf they were not delivered; instead a report was lodged at the Consulate. Prisoner was found guilty, and a previous conviction having been recorded at Hongkong, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

HONGKONG CLUB BOWLING HANDICAP.

NOVEMBER, 1904.

Result—	Name	Gross	Handicap	Nett	Place
1st	J. W. C. Bonnar	3719	scratch	3719	2nd
2nd	J. Hooper	3718	2nd	3716	3rd
3rd	T. C. Gray	3265	450	3715	4th
4th	Lt. Snowdon, R.N.	3074	750	3724	1st
5th	C. H. Gale	3065	350	3715	6th
6th	H. Hancock	2832	300	3132	9th
7th	Lt. Bosanquet, R.N.	2842	600	3442	5th
8th	P. R. Wolfe	2855	550	3205	8th
9th	P. R. Wolfe	2629	700	3329	7th
10th	Capt. Harris, R.M.A.	2458	950	3108	10th
11th	P. W. Goldring	2102	900	3002	11th
12th	J. R. Wood	2102	900	3002	11th
13th	C. E. H. Beavis, C. P. Chater, E. H. Binds, J. H. Kemp, and Lieut. Holden, R.N., did not finish.				
14th	P. H. Holyoak and W. B. Walker scratched.				
15th	T. C. Gray, J. Hooper, and C. H. Gale, were the handicappers.				

WAR CORRESPONDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. Ernest Brindle, of the *Daily Mail*, and Captain Hall, of the *Daily Chronicle*, are at the Hongkong Hotel for a few days. Last night a detachment of reporters made a sortie against them, anxious to know what they thought of the Russians, of the Japanese, of the chow at the Hongkong Hotel, of the chances of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, of the situation at Port Arthur, of the scenery at Hongkong, and of the probable date when the war will be over. They were not certain on some of these points.

Mr. Brindle, who came out to China as sub-editor of our Shanghai contemporary, the *N.C. Daily News*, has just finished the first stage of his first campaign. By making an early start and having some "savvy" acquired in North China, he has succeeded in getting ahead of many of the experienced campaigneers, and has done so well that the *Daily Mail* has called out congratulations—very unusual thing in newspaperdom, where the kicks are more numerous than compliments. He went north and organized a system before war broke out, hiring native runners, etc., and was thus ready for history when it began to be made. Joining neither army, but keeping on the fringe of the trouble, he was able to send Home all he got, and to move about with practically no restrictions. He was half frozen to death in Saratov's restaurant in Port Arthur; was a guest of a Hunglutze chief (he admires the Hunglutzes); had trouble with Japanese disguised as Hunglutzes, who wanted to play amateur censors; was with Etzel when that poor fellow was Roshevskiy by Chinese soldiers; chartered the *Chefoo* for £1,000, and was at Chinnampo when the Japanese warships shifted their base there from Chemulpho. He has worked from Chaofo to places north of Hsinmintung, and seen at least two minor engagements. He was in Newchwang when the Russians walked out and the Japanese galloped in. He thinks there is nothing to choose between a Russian censor and a Japanese censor; both are unathwartable. He had to give up the *Chefoo* because the Japanese overhauled him and wanted to ship a censor on board. He has had several "scoops," and all of them conscientiously worked for. He likes the game. It has, so far as health and physique are concerned, made a man of him; and he expects to return in the spring, in time for the fall of Port Arthur, which may or may not take place. The stories of the soldiers, either Russian or Japanese, ill-treating the Chinese, are, he says, all false. He is of opinion that Chinese are worse treated in Shanghai than they are in the war area. He has scraped acquaintance with the Hongkong coolie, and thinks a little ill-treatment would do him good. He does not know when the war will end.

Captain Hall is an officer of his Majesty's army, on the reserve. He has campaigned in Somaliland and South Africa, was on his way to Tibet, but came on here instead. He also is on leave, and his sole ambition at present is to see a polo match before he leaves Hongkong on Saturday.

Captain Hall characterises as absurd the *Chefoo* story (elsewhere appearing) that the crew of the *Rastvorov* was composed entirely of officers, who were to find substitutes at Shanghai and go to meet the Baltic Fleet as pilots. He was one of the first to board her when she arrived at Choofo, and is certain that she carried her usual crew.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The crowd gathered at Harmston's Circus last night witnessed another change of programme. The historical production "Dick Turpin's Ride to York," introducing the life and death of Bonny Black Bess, was a leading feature of what was a most enjoyable evening's entertainment.

ALLEGED MURDER.

THREE EUROPEANS CHARGED. Charles Smith, Erik Hogman and William Nason were charged with the murder of a Chinese boatwoman named Chan Yee, aged about 41 years, Fok Chi, a girl aged six, and with attempting to murder Fok Sui, a boy of 16 years, in the waters of this Colony on the 27th November last. Smith and Nason pleaded "not guilty," while Hogman pleaded "guilty" to the charge of murdering the woman, "but not alone." Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson prosecuted and applied for a remand. Indian P.C. No. 578 said:—At 11 a.m. on the 3rd instant I was on a boat at Deep Water Bay near the temple. I saw Police-Sergeant Kerr No. 8 on shore, and he gave me certain information. I landed, and saw the three men before the Court walking along the shore. We arrested them and took them to Ping Shan Police Station. From thence they were put on board the Police launch and brought to Hongkong. The case was remanded for a week.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following cards were returned at the monthly meeting held at Happy Valley, from the 3rd to the 5th December:

Mr. H. W. Robertson	93	12	=	81
Mr. W. W. G. Ross	94	12	=	82
Hon. W. G. Gresson	94	12	=	82
Mr. T. S. Forrest	92	1	=	83
Capt. Nugent, R.A.	92	9	=	83
Dr. W. L. Martin, R.N.	93	8	=	85
Hon. G. Stewart	91	5	=	86
Mr. P. R. Scott	99	10	=	89

25 entries.

Mr. W. D. Kraft	92	12	=	80
Mr. W. W. G. Ross	94	13	=	81
Hon. W. G. Gresson	94	12	=	82
Mr. T. S. Forrest	92	1	=	83
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	83	0	=	83
Mr. C. W. May	86	3	=	89
Mr. J. Rodgers	92	7	=	89
Hon. G. Stewart	91	5	=	86
Mr. P. R. Scott	96	10	=	86

32 entries.

TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL NEWS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

COTTON DROPS 1d.

LONDON, 6th December.

Cotton has dropped a penny on the Liverpool market.

SINNETT ROCHIE SUMMONED. LONDON, 6th December.

Sinnett Rochie (Yarrow) has been summoned to appear at Bow Street.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

COTTON.

LONDON, 4th December.

The American Government estimates the cotton crop at 12,162,000 bales, exceeding the highest expectations.

The New York market is sensational, and the rate for January has dropped to 8 cents.

GLAD TIDINGS.

LONDON, 4th December.

The reform movement in Russia is spreading.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

LONDON, 4th December.

The annual report of the Secretary of the United States Navy recommends the formation of such a navy as no other Power will desire to engage, and the creation of two Vice-Admirals. The Secretary points out that owing to the absence of a Vice-Admiral on the Asiatic station the United States must yield the leadership in any combined movements to nations which have Vice-Admirals on the spot when any crisis arises.

THE WAR.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

RUSSIAN ELOYS.

LONDON, 6th December.

A serious mutiny is reported in the case of the Black Sea Fleet. There are also bread riots throughout Russia.

BRITISH COAL WITHHELD FROM RUSSIA. LONDON, 6th December.

The British Government has interdicted the supply of coal to the German merchantmen entering for the Russian fleet.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES. ONLY GREAT BRITAIN OPPOSES. LONDON, 5th December.

It is reported that only Great Britain offers opposition to Russian warships leaving the Black Sea.

RUSSIAN PRIZE COURT JUDGMENTS REVERSED. LONDON, 5th December.

The Court of Appeal at St. Petersburg has held the sinking of the German steamer *Thea*, and the confiscation of flour carried by the German steamer *Arabia* (chartered by the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co.) to have been unjustified.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

A THIRD SQUADRON.

LONDON, 4th December.

The *Novoe Vremya* again strongly urges the despatch of a third squadron to the Far East, because the mastery of the sea is a necessity, and the Baltic fleet is too weak in comparison with the forces opposed to it.

(From Northern Papers.)

OPENING OF THE JAPANESE DIET.

Tokyo, 30th November.

The Emperor opened in state the 21st session of the Diet this forenoon. His suite included Prince Fushimi the younger, and Prince Yamashina. The Crown Prince also attended. The Emperor received in the imperial pavilion the President of the House of Representatives, who has never previously been received, besides His Majesty's speech stated: "We are much gratified by the ever-increasing friendship of the Powers. Our expeditionary forces have been victorious in every engagement, displaying more bravery than ever. The military situation is developing steadily. We rely on the loyalty of our subjects and expect to attain our final object." The reply of the Representatives was: "The imperial forces have been victorious everywhere; the martial spirit is running high at the front, and the popular sentiments at home are thereby accentuated. Such a result is due solely to the imperial glory. The end of the war is yet remote. The requirements of the war expenses are greater and greater. There must be no slackness in the conduct of affairs at home and abroad. It is just the time for the nation to be of united mind to serve the public welfare with untiring perseverance and renewed vigour."

THE CAPTURE OF 203-METRE HILL.

Tokyo, 2nd December.

The Tokyo papers say that they cannot but rejoice at the capture of 203-Metre Hill. Whether Port Arthur now falls soon or not practically does not affect the situation, as the key of the enemy's main girdle of defence is already in our hands, which disposes of Russia's boast of its impregnability.

Liaotshan is the only position which General Stossel can now effectively contest. The papers declare that the remnant of the squadron of steamers in the harbour will very shortly be totally crippled, and Admiral Togo will be entirely free to accord a polite reception to the Baltic Fleet.

LATER.

In the latest operations, seventeen officers were killed, including a Major and sixty-four officers wounded, including Lieut-General Tsuchiya and Major-General Nakamura. The Russians are making persistent attempts to recover the position on the 203-Metre Hill.

LATER.

The Russian dead left on the 203-Metre Hill include blackjacks. The counter-attacks being now made only result in decreasing the Russian forces.

A POSSIBLE "RUSE DE GUERRE."

CHIEF O. 2nd December.

It is freely stated in well-informed circles in Chefoo that the *Rastvorov* was entirely manned by officers. Their design was to escape by substituting other men in their places when they arrived at Shanghai, and they would then join the Baltic Fleet in order to pilot the ships through the mine field into Port Arthur.

THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

Tokyo, 1st December.

The 203-Metre Hill forts, the key of the inner defences at Port Arthur, were occupied by the Japanese last evening.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the besiegers commenced the bombardment of the 203-Metre Hill at dawn on the 30th ult.

The troops made several charges, which failed, owing to the stubborn resistance of the Russians.

At 5 p.m. Japanese troops advanced on the south-eastern corner, and with a fierce charge reached within about thirty yards of the summit.

At 7 p.m., with reinforcements, they advanced on the north-eastern corner.

At 8 p.m. the entire summit and fort were occupied. A heap of Russian dead were found on the east side.

The Japanese position now commands the town and the harbour, which virtually means the fall of Port Arthur.

LATER.

The 203-Metre battery is principally constructed of rocks. It is the key of the north-western forts, as it commands Liaotshan, Antashan, and Taiyangkou, besides the town and the eastern harbour. The armament consists of 47-millimetre quickfiring, and 15-centimetre Canon guns.

The north-eastern, south-western, and central portions consist of earth and stones heaped together on the western summit, constituting strong defences.

The semi-summit is encircled with facings of armour plates. There is a sense of relief at Tokyo, where the prospects are regarded as decidedly brighter. The situation has had a salutary influence on the spirits of the new recruits who are joining the colours to-day.

SKIRMISHES ON THE SHAHO.

Tokyo, 1st December.

It is officially announced that some Russian infantry made an attack at midnight on the 30th ult. (Wednesday) on Machuan-tshan, but were repulsed by the pickets under a non-commissioned officer.

The Japanese scouts at Liuching-tung encountered a body of Russians, but accomplished their pre-arranged intention, repulsing the Russians.

MORE SKIRMISHES IN MANCHURIA.

Tokyo, 1st December.

A body of Russian infantry and cavalry advanced on the high land east of Sanchiatan, near Hsienchang, at 2 p.m. on the 28th ult., but were repulsed.

A body of cavalry with artillery attacked Fuchialutze at 4 p.m. on the 28th ult., and were driven back by the Japanese fire.

On the same day a small Japanese detachment, north of Chengchalin, did more or less damage to the Russian infantry and cavalry. The Japanese House of Peers has passed a unanimous resolution to send letters of thanks to the army and navy, and of sympathy with the sick and wounded.

THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

Chefoo, 27th November.

It is reported that from 3 p.m. to midnight on the 26th the Japanese attacked Ehrlichungshan with excellent success. At half-past three the engagement was most furious, the fire from rifles and machine-guns almost shaking the earth. The Russian guns on Ehrlichungshan did not answer, but the Russians fired from Sungshushan and Antashan in the endeavour to cover Ehrlichungshan.

As the northern slope of Ehrlichungshan was already destroyed or occupied by the Japanese, the latter proceeded from the north-eastern side to the back of the eminence.

At about 4.30 p.m. on the 23rd, the left column of the Japanese army commenced the assault on the trench of the south-eastern fort of East Chikunshan, and occupied it at 9 p.m.

The Russians at 11 p.m. tried to retake it by a counter-attack, but they were scattered by the Japanese at 1 a.m. on the following morning, and it was fully occupied by the Japanese at 4 a.m.

THE FIRE AT WEST POINT.

INQUIRY CLOSED.

The inquiry into the cause of the West Point fire was continued before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Magistracy yesterday morning.

Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), Mr. Coppin, Mr. Chang Yu Fan, and Mr. Leung Yan Kwai, again represented the insurance companies previously enumerated.

Lui Chui recalled, examined by Mr. Looker, said:—I was engaged between twenty and twenty-five minutes in trying to put out the fire. There were about twenty people assisting me. We all left the godown at the same time. The door was not locked.

Another godown coolie examined by Mr. Looker, said:—I was engaged about five minutes trying to put out the fire. There was a great number with me. The key of the godown was lost. It was my duty to lock the door, but I was confused and did not take the key. After everybody had gone out of the godown it was not locked. The key is still lost.

Henry Garrett, P.S. 33, said:—Shortly after 4 p.m. on the 23rd November, I received word of a fire at West Point. I went into Chung Kan Lane and saw there was fire in the godown. I got an axe and tried to knock the bolts and fastenings off the doors. I got them off No. 1 and 2 godowns, but was unsuccessful at No. 3 owing to the smoke. I was told to leave No. 3 godown then, as small collapses had started. I went outside and commenced pumping with the engines.

By Mr. Looker: There were no Chinese about in the lane. Examined the contents of No. 3 godown the day after the fire. About 200 bags of rice, copper-tubing, and some bundles of old glass were stored there. The godown was about one-third full of goods.

This concluded the case for the Police.

Mr. Looker said he had no further witnesses to call. He would leave it entirely to His Worship as to whether he felt justified in committing anybody for trial. No doubt the case was very suspicious. The Chinese had come with a nice little story to tell, but some of them had been found out to be telling untruths.

His Worship had considered the evidence carefully, and very grave suspicion surrounded the whole circumstances of the fire. There was, however, no such evidence against any particular person or persons as to enable him to commit them for trial. The inquiry may have brought out collateral facts which may be useful to people interested. There was no material for entering a criminal charge, but there were such grave suspicions surrounding the fire that he should have been exceedingly glad to have been able to bring a charge against some person. The case had been well worked up by Inspector Collett, and the salvage was almost complete. He would therefore close the inquiry and order the premises to be released.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.

LODGE NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Bro. F. J. W. Last was last evening installed Right Worshipful Master of Lodge Naval and Military, No. 818, S.C. vice Bro. P. D. Hyett, Immediate Past Master, at the Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

The ceremony was performed by Right Worshipful Bro. G. P. Jordan and the officers of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, Scottish Constitution.

Wor. Bro. Last installed his officers as follows:—Bro. A. W. Hill, Wor. Senior Warden; Bro. T. Lyons, Wor. Junior Warden; Bro. J. Johnson, Treasurer; Bro. J. J. Blake, Secretary; Bro. E. Day, Senior Deacon; Bro. W. J. Munge, Junior Deacon; Bro. A. A. Caesar, Organist; Wor. Bro. F. Howell, Director of Ceremonies; Bro. G. W. Coysh, Inner Guard; Bro. W. J. Gast and C. H. Parkinson, Stewards; Bro. J. Vanstone, Tyler.

The event was afterwards celebrated by a banquet, held in the hall below.

During the banquet the following toasts were given and responded to:—The King and the Empire; The Most Worshipful Grand Master and Officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; The District Grand Master and Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in Hongkong and South China; Sister Lodges and Visitors; The newly installed Master; Wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts of Masons; All poor and distressed Masons.

A programme of music was given through at the conclusion of the banquet, the following gentlemen contributing:—Wor. Bro. Bowen, Bros. Rogers, Winter, Thwaites, Robins, Laing, Titmus, Greenaway, Jenkins, Harris, Ridley, Caesar and Allwork. The orchestra was made up of Messrs. Roberts (piano), Jenkins (violin), Harris (mandoline) and Thurlow (flute).

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 6th at 11.50 a.m. The barometer has risen in Japan and fallen at other stations, but more particularly in the Yangtze valley. Gradients are very slight upon the coasts of China and the N.E. monsoon is interrupted at present in the Formosa Channel, where light variable winds will prevail. Moderate N.E. monsoon will continue in the northern part of China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate N.E. to E. winds, cloudy, fair.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The thirty-eighth annual general meeting of the China Traders' Insurance Company was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the offices of the Company, Queen's Building. Mr. Evan Ormiston presided and there were present Messrs. J. Whittall (Secretary), A. J. Raymond, A. Haupt, H. Schubart, E. Goetz, J. Orange, G. T. Veitch, B. C. Wilcox, Capt. in F. D. Goddard, W. Parlane, J. W. Ross Taylor, S. G. Newall, P. Lander and W. E. Schmidt.

After the SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts, which, with your permission, I will take as read, have been in your hands for the past two weeks, and will, I anticipate, have been received by you with some little gratification. It will be noticed that our premium income is slightly in advance of that of last year, and that the outcome of the year's operations leaves a substantial balance to the credit of working account, which after making safe provision for all outstanding liabilities and the declaration of our usual bonus to contributors, enables us to recommend the transfer of \$50,000 to the reserve fund and the payment of an increased dividend. You will remember our unfortunate experience of six years ago, when to help out a bad year we had to withdraw \$1,000 from our reserve fund. Since then your directors, through the successive occupants of this chair, have appealed to your patience in the matter of dividend—until such time as our liquid reserves should be placed upon a sure basis, and that \$100,000 could be placed in reserve.

In the statement now before you the signs are not wanting that the patience and forbearance exercised by you are to have their reward. This year we feel fully justified in recommending the replacing in reserve of half the amount referred to, and if present indications of the current year's working can be depended upon, we have great hope of being able to replace the remainder next year. It may be thought that, on the figures before you, we could, without any great strain, have paid a 5% dividend this year. That is quite true, but your directors are of opinion that they are best conserving the interests of shareholders in not paying away in dividends more than is represented by the interest earnings, until the reserve fund has been brought up to its former level.

The consideration of further augmenting the dividend may be justified, although in the true interests of the Company the further augmenting of the company's reserves is, beyond doubt, a question which should demand equal, if not greater, consideration. Increasing reserves not only afford greater security to the insuring public, but they justify and enable the presentation of a larger business, resulting, we would hope, in ever increasing profits, and shareholders also directly reap the benefit in the increasing interest earnings permitting the payment of increasing dividends. This is the policy which you are well aware is followed by the largest and most prosperous insurance companies of the present day. The amount which you will notice has been written off our investment in consols brings that investment down to a book value of £80, which we consider a safe point. Messrs. Palmer and Turner's valuation report on the properties under mortgage to the company shows that our advances under this heading are amply secured. Although it is not a matter which is really connected with the report and accounts now before you, your directors desire to intimate to you that they have followed what is now an almost universal custom in sanctioning, as from the commencement of the current financial year, the initiation of a provident fund for the benefit of the European members of the company's staff throughout the service, which they consider as perhaps in the long run a wise provision for the future, and with which they hope and believe shareholders will be in full accord. Before formally moving the adoption of the report, and balance sheet I shall be glad to give, to the best of my ability, any further information that may be desired.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. J. W. ROSS TAYLOR in seconding said:—As our Chairman had just said, it has been our custom to get a 5% dividend, and I think that we all take it certain that our directors feel justified in deciding to increase that dividend and placing \$50,000 to reserve, and that they feel confident that they will not only remain at the figure put down, but that there is every prospect of the marking time which we have experienced coming to an end and that steady advance is about to ensue. I am sure that you will all join in congratulating our Secretary on the first complete year under his working, which has enabled us to increase our dividend, and we hope and expect that this is one step forward in a long series of steps. I am quite sure that we are all ready for all we expect and all we can get. I have pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried.

Mr. S. G. NEWALL proposed, and Capt. F. D. GODDARD seconded, the appointment of Mr. Haupt on the Board of Directors. This was carried.

Mr. E. C. WILCOX proposed, and Mr. ORANGE seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Raymond and Ormiston as directors. Carried.

Mr. G. T. VEITCH proposed, and Mr. W. PARLANE seconded, the re-election of Messrs. T. Arnold and H. U. Jeffries as auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said that dividend warrants would be ready for issue this morning.

3,009 NEWSPAPERS.
RECOMMEND MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.
THE WATKINS' PEN, for Easy Writing.
THE FLYING SCOTCHMAN PEN, instead of a Quill.
THE FLYING J. writes 200 words per dip. Sold at all Stationers, WATKINS' WORKS, EDINBURGH.

THE RELIGIONS OF CHINA.

LECTURE BY THE REV. E. J. HARDY.

The Rev. E. J. Hardy, Chaplain of the Forces, last evening delivered a lecture at the City Hall on "The Religions of China." H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., was in the chair.

The lecturer having been introduced by His Excellency said that the subject of "The Religions of China" was a very large one indeed. Regarding Confucius, if he were irrationally despised before his death, since it he had been senselessly over-timed. When he did or did not do the most ordinary things they were noted as extraordinary. The regard which the Chinese had for the "Unworned Monarch" might be estimated from the following, translated from the Sacrificial Ritual:—

Confucius! Confucius! How great is Confucius! Before Confucius there never was a Confucius! Since Confucius there never has been a Confucius.

Confucius! Confucius! How great is Confucius!

His great influence might be accounted for by the fact that his writings were used as text books in schools and for competitive examinations. The writings of Confucius in common with all Chinese classics were free from anything debasing—if they did not ascend to Heaven they did not descend to Hell. They might say that Confucius gave the world the Chinese version of "The religion of a gentleman," only this was not a religious system at all, but one of ethics, and even these were put on a level with etiquette and "good form." Confucius did not attempt to answer such questions as: Where did I come from and where am I going? "Is there a father in Heaven, and if so what is my duty to Him?" He taught that men knew nothing about the gods, but that they should live as if in their presence. Confucianism had no vital force to renew sinners and keep them from more sin. Instruction it gave, but not the power to carry it out. Instead of the glowing teaching from Heaven there was the icy philosophy of the world. When asked about a future life Confucius answered, "While you do not know this life how can you know about a future one?" A disciple desired to be instructed how to die, and was told to learn to live well and then he would know how to die. This agnosticism of Confucius was perhaps a recoil from the extravagant metaphysics of Lao-tse, the founder of Taoism, whom he characterized as "an ignorant good man." The name Lao-tse might be translated as old child or old boy. The philosopher was born with white hair, and no wonder, for his birth is said not to have taken place until his mother carried him in her womb seventy-two, or some said eighty years. Taoism meant the way of living, the method of best developing human nature. The book called Tao Teh King which Lao-tse left behind him contained only 6,000 words. Along with much rubbish there was in it not a little that was good about the virtues of humility, and unselfishness culminating in the precept which even Confucius could not receive, to return good for evil. "To the good, good," he said, "I would be good in order to make them good." The Taoists thought that people become spirits, and are happy in a future world. On one occasion they fought well for an Emperor. Instead of giving to them the earthly rewards for which they contended he told them that they were spirits and would be rewarded in the "spiritual" world. Those, however, who were content with their portion in this life had only to take a dose of the elixir of life, which the Taoists professed to have discovered. Lao-tse was as great a believer in non-interference by the State as was Herbert Spencer, and when they thought of this fussy must-do-something people who annoyed their neighbors in the Western World, and of the mischievous philanthropist who demanded that everything should be regulated by Government—when they thought of these faddists Lao-tse's doctrine of "masterly inactivity" was very attractive. He enunciated it by saying "Do nothing and all will be done. I do nothing, and the people become good of their own accord." Lao-tse held with Solomon that "The day of death was better than the day of birth," and with Shakespeare that we are "such stuff as dreams are made of." Though he did not value life or fear death he was averse to war, considering that the least glorious peace is preferable to the most brilliant successes of war, and that the most brilliant victory was but the light from a conflagration. The gods which Taoists worshipped most were local ones—men who had been famous as discoverers, statesmen, philanthropists or women celebrated for domestic virtue. Taoism had degenerated into little better than a system of fortune-telling and an empiricism of incantations against evil spirits. In 250 B. C. eighteen Buddhist missionaries came to China, and they are now commemorated by having their images placed in most large temples. Enquiries into the missionary problem at that time would have called Buddhist propaganda in China a decided failure, for it made scarcely any way for 300 years. Then it was presented at Court and adopted by the Imperial Government. By means of this State aid it grew and spread. Buddhism was a beautiful religion when it came to China, but it was soon debased by being mixed with Taoism and with an idolatry imported from India. The men who handled it were poor representatives of its founder. Buddhism accounted for the inequalities of earth by its doctrines of heaven, purgatory, transmigration and nirvana. Instead of a fixed heaven and

hell for which no one was good enough or bad enough it proclaimed a heaven and hell of many mansions—each person went to his own place, which he had prepared himself. He who was without desire, dead to himself, alone lived. Of the five commandments of Buddha—thou shalt not kill any living thing; thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not commit any unchaste act; thou shalt not drink any intoxicating liquor—the

ordinary Chinese Buddhist obeyed whichever suited him. At present Buddhism was simultaneously derided and advocated, and neglected and espoused by the Chinese. Certain Europeans who found it easier to worship from afar than to attend Church were conquering with Buddhism as with a fashionable beauty. There were also something like 20,000,000 Mahomedans in China, and these with the native Christians were the only Chinese who believed in and worshipped God in the European sense of the word. As to the number of native Christians in China, how could this be ascertained with any accuracy when they did not know how many real Christians there were in Great Britain? The Roman Catholic Church claimed 500,000, and Protestantism (the various sects combined) between 150,000 and 3,000,000 (Applause).

Sir H. S. Berkeley made a few remarks. He said that the philosophy of Buddhism was in common, to a great extent, with those of the great philosophers the world had produced from time to time. Taoism, however, was impractical in the extreme, and of no advantage to study—"Do nothing in order that everything might come" seemed a contradiction of terms. Confucius was another of the great philosophers of the world, and his teachings might be addressed to each one of them to-day.

The Hon. A. W. Brewin remarked that he should say the religions in force in China were Ancestor Worship, Belief in Spirits and Fung Shui. Ancestor Worship, which the Chinese Government sought to strengthen, was the base of practically all things in China. Fung Shui was a science by which the people ascertained the things of the Earth. An old Chinese gentleman had a few days previously said to him that the status in the gardens was a Fung Shui statue, and that the success of Hongkong was largely due to its Fung Shui. Fung Shui, qualities he had lived in three "haunted" houses in China, and, as a matter of fact, the Chief Justice's and Crown Solicitor's quarters at the Supreme Court were recently haunted (Laughter). He would like to hear a lecture on the religions he had mentioned.

Mr. Dyer Ball spoke at length on Ancestor Worship, commencing his address by saying that it required a lifetime of study to grasp such a subject as "The Religions of China." Though the lecturer had not been long enough in China to have gone into the matter thoroughly he had taken his lecture from good authorities.

His Excellency the Governor in conclusion drew a few very interesting parallels between the religions of China and those of the West. He thanked the lecturer for his very interesting lecture (Applause).

With reference to Mr. Dyer Ball's remarks the Rev. Mr. Hardy said that if he had gone into the subject as thoroughly as he might there would have been no time left for others to speak.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. Secretary of the Odd Volumes Society, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman (Applause).

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 6th December.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

PAWNBROKER'S ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

This case, in which Cheung Kwong Yan pawned his ring with the Wing Cheung pawnbroker, and on returning to redeem it learned that it was "lost or stolen," again came on for hearing. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon) for the defendant shop.

The first witness was Chen Kwong Yan, who said:—I am master of the Fuk Lee Tong of Canton. I pawned a ring with the Wing Cheung pawnshop, of No. 1, East Street, on the 14th April last. It was a diamond ring. I pawned it myself and got a ticket. I was advanced \$210 on the ring. I came to Hongkong on 7th October and went personally on the following day to the pawnbroker. A man named Chan in charge of the shop said the master was out and he had the keys with him. I again called on the 9th and saw the same man. He said, "Wait a few days, the master has gone to Canton." I then went away and returned on the 11th November. I went to the pawnshop on the 2nd and saw the same accountant. He said, "Somebody has stolen the ring." I said, "That won't do." The accountant said "It can be found, and when it is found you will be allowed to redeem it." I called again on the following day, and on several occasions afterwards. On one of these occasions the accountant produced a smaller diamond, but as it was not mine I refused to take it. On the 9th November I reported the matter to the Police. My ring is valued at about \$3,100.

By Mr. Looker: I have a good business in Canton. I pawned my ring here because I was in need of money. I wear a monstache because my father is a mandarin. I had one when I pawned the ring. I went to the pawnshop six or seven times in all, and always saw the same man. I first went to redeem the ring on the 7th October.

Mr. Looker put in a letter in which the complainant asked the pawnbrokers to keep the ring for a further term of two months until his arrival in Hongkong. The complainant said the letter was not written by him, although signed Kwong Ming.

By Mr. Looker: I wanted the money to pay off debts. Wing Fan, compradore of the Kwong Hing, gave evidence as to going to the defendant's pawnshop to redeem the complainant's ring. The accountant of the shop told him the master had gone to the country, and told him to call a few days later.

Cheung Kwong Yan recalled:—This ring (produced) is not mine. The diamond in my ring is bigger.

Sergeant Marison gave evidence in which the defendant admitted that \$1,500 worth of goods, including three diamond rings, were stolen from their premises.

The case was further remanded till Thursday, the 15th instant.

XMAS CARDS.

LONG HING & CO.

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD

(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. AH CHEE.)

Hongkong, 28th November, 1904.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 6th December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE.)

DR. E. J. HOWLEY v. HONGKONG HOTEL CO.

In this case the plaintiff claimed \$4.50 from the defendant company on account of the loss of an umbrella from the defendant company's office, alleging that the defendant company had not exercised sufficient care to protect him (their guest) from loss.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Mr. Brutton's office, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. Haynes, manager of the Hongkong Hotel, attended to resist the claim.

Mr. Goldring said he need hardly say that the plaintiff was merely bringing this action to vindicate his own position with regard to the defendant company; if the hotel company were liable in the case of a small amount, they would also be liable in the case of a larger one. The plaintiff, sworn, said:—In October last I was residing at the Hongkong Hotel; my board and lodging there was paid by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. I am a doctor in the employ of that company, in connection with the South African coolie emigration. I think the terms were weekly. One day in the middle of October I went in to visit, leaving my hat and umbrella in the dining room hat-stand. When I came out I missed them. I went down to the office and found them there. I took the hat, but left the umbrella in the clerk's custody where I found it. Next morning, when I went for my umbrella, it was not to be found. I applied to the company; some correspondence followed. Two letters were put in as evidence.

Continuing, witness said he had always been willing to point out the clerk in question. Cross-examined:—I left the dining room between 2.30 p.m. and 2.45 p.m.

By the Court:—I went to the hotel on the 2nd October, and left about the 20th November.

His Honour:—What were the terms?

Mr. Goldring:—I do not know.

H. Haynes, in his defence said:—It was a weekly account. I received the letter produced on the 7th November, to which I replied after making enquiries among the clerks. The same clerks staff the office now as in October.

Cross-examined:—People sometimes hand coats to the clerk. If Dr. Howley had been appointed to a ship in the middle of a week he would only have been charged for the number of days he was actually a guest during that week. Messrs. Allen and Sunderam (clerks) take it in turn to be in the office, their duties being to allot rooms, collect accounts, give information, and keep the daily accounts. I take charge of valuables in the office safe, for which receipts are given. It is not the duty of the office clerks to take charge of umbrellas; but I know they do so frequently to oblige visitors and customers. As soon as the dining room is closed at 2.30 p.m. the Indian watchman removes all umbrellas, hats, sticks, etc., from the lobby hat-stand to the office below.

Ram Samey Sunderam, counter clerk, deposed: I have received hats and umbrellas from the watchman, but have no recollection of this one.

Mr. Goldring said that there were two questions for His Honour to consider:—(1) Did the relationship of guest exist between the plaintiff and defendant company—he submitted that it did; and (2) Were not the defendant company in fault for not exercising more care in the matter? He submitted that the Hongkong Hotel Company had not used ordinary care at all; and that it was customary for the clerks in the office to look after goods submitted to their care. The defendant company, he submitted, would be liable, even supposing the umbrella had been taken from the hat-stand in the hall, but in this case it was in the custody of a clerk in the office.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said that it appeared that in the middle of October the plaintiff was dining at the Hongkong Hotel. That in itself was quite sufficient to make him a guest of the hotel. Judge Kennedy, with regard to a man who had lost an overcoat from a hat-stand, said, "I am of opinion that he is entitled to protection"; and this was the case of a man who merely dined at an inn. In this case, however, when the plaintiff missed his hat and umbrella he went downstairs and found them in the office. It was in evidence that the custom of the hotel was for the dining room to be closed at 2.30 p.m., when it was the duty of an Indian watchman to take hats, etc., down to the office for safe custody. Apparently this practice was followed on that occasion. Against this he had only the evidence of Sunderam, who said that things might, or might not be, left with him. He thought that under these circumstances the plaintiff was entitled to recover, because, though he took away his hat and not his umbrella, he left the latter in proper custody. If he had taken the umbrella and said to the office boy, "Please look after it," it might have been different.

His Honour thought the hotel was responsible, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, but without costs, as the amount claimed was under \$10. The plaintiff, however, was entitled to the cost of the writ, \$6 in all.

CHEONG LEE & CO. v. DICK DALY.

In this case the plaintiff firm sued the defendant, who keeps a grill room in Des Voeux Rd., for the balance owing to them by the defendant for household goods sold and delivered.

Mr. E. A. Bonnar, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared for the plaintiff firm; Mr. Barlow for the defendant.

The manager of the plaintiff firm gave evidence that the defendant had purchased goods to the value of \$240.65, and had only paid \$180.

The defence was that two ice boxes supplied by the plaintiff firm were no good; the freezer did not work; there was no ventilation. When he opened them one day the smell of the meat "nearly knocked him down," he had to throw it all away. He told the plaintiffs to take them back, and they said that they would send for them—they never did.

His Honour cut out one small item from the bill, and gave judgment for \$77.65—two dollars less than the claim—and costs.

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[61-8]

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1904. [8]

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Hongkong, 22nd November, 1904. [2725]

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Hongkong, 8th August, 1904. [1177]

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Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [2782]

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [430]

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Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [1417]

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1904. [2375]

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Hongkong, 28th March, 1904. [8]

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Hongkong, 6th December, 1904. [2832]

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Hongkong, 8th December, 1904. [2833]

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Hongkong, 5th December, 1904. [2819]

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Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [175]

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Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [21]

JAPAN AND ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

Considerable attention has been attracted lately to the higher education of Japan in general, and specially to the Imperial University of Tokyo, its personnel, constitution, and work. It may be interesting at this moment to consider briefly how far the older Universities of England are represented in Japan, and how far English thought is guiding and illuminating the modern thought of Japan.

Since the early seventies, or thereabouts, when the first Japanese, Mr. Kikuchi, entered at Trinity, Cambridge, a continuous stream of young Japanese have passed through one or the other of our Universities, not a few distinguishing themselves in the Honours schools. Cambridge, with its mathematical bias and more practical training, seems to offer greater attractions to the Japanese intellect than classical and philosophic Oxford. At present there are some fifteen at Cambridge and five at Oxford. A glance through the list of the Tokyo Club reveals the very interesting fact that a number of the younger members are old Cambridge men, with one or two Oxonians. Among former Ministers of State are three Cambridge men—Baron Kikuchi, a Wrangler, Minister of Education; Baron Suematsu, Minister of Communications; and afterwards Minister of the Interior; and Mr. Hamano, Minister of Education; while among the Vice-Ministers of State there are two, Mr. Tasukuro and Mr. Seyoda. In the House of Lords Cambridge is ably represented by the Marquis Iwakura, the Vice-Speaker, Count Hirose, and Baron Mori, besides the Ministers mentioned above, who were nominated members of the House of Lords on their resignation. Turning to the Imperial Household, the Master of the Ceremonies, the Hon. Mr. Hachisuka, the Hon. Mr. Asano, and Viscount Inaba, are all Cambridge men. Among the diplomats are Mr. Inagaki, Resident Minister in Siam, and Count Matsui. The name of the Japanese Minister in London, Viscount Hayashi, who is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford and a LL.D. of Cambridge, may be added. In Tokyo University Cambridge was for some time represented by Baron Kikuchi, who was Professor of Mathematics, afterwards president of the Science Department, and then president of the University. His work in the University ceased with his appointment as Minister of Education. At present he is president of the Nobles' College, attached to the Imperial Household. Mr. Seyoda, who is now president of a Government bank, holds a lectureship on political economy. Professors Fujisawa (mathematics) and Watake (political economy) are Cambridge men. Two others, the Hon. Mr. Soyeshima and Mr. Yoshida, are teaching in the Nobles' College. In banking circles are the names of G. Tanaka, Imamura, and Hamaguchi, the latter now a member of the House of Representatives.

The list of prominent Japanese who are also old Oxford men is a much shorter one. Among their number are the Marquis Hachisuka, sometime Minister of Education, and now a member of the Privy Council, Mr. Bunyu Nanjo, formerly Professor of Sanskrit at Tokyo University, who published several texts at Oxford, and two other graduates, Professor J. Tanaka, who now holds the Chair of Sanskrit, and Baron Mitsuoka, who is a member of the House of Lords. It was only lately that Count Matsukata, formerly Prime Minister, and more than once Minister of State, was made a D.C.L. of Oxford.

There exists in Tokyo a Cambridge Club, to which all those who have been members of a college for three years are admitted. There is also an Oxford Society, which meets from time to time. Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister in Tokyo, started soon after the proclamation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance a social gathering called "The Oxford and Cambridge Dinner," to which he invites all members of the two Universities.—Standard.

EUROPEAN OPINION.

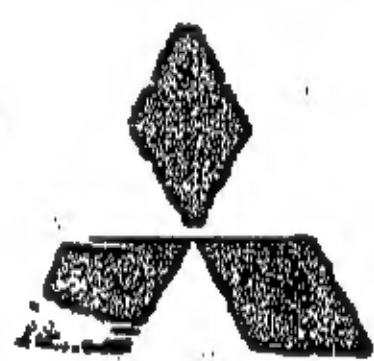
There is nothing to be gained by further discussion of the merits of the so-called "settlement" of the Anglo-Russian difficulty. It is more profitable to point out that, as the Prime Minister himself admitted at Southampton, we are very far, as yet, from being out of the wood. Wherefore we had better not hollow too loudly. Apart from the question of the possible consequences of the finding (whatever it may be) of the International Court of Inquiry, there is no getting away from the fact that the Tsar and Count Lamsdorff have only beaten the war party by the skin of their teeth. On all hands it is agreed that the party of the Grand Dukes, who have been at the bottom of all the insults and wrongs inflicted upon the British flag and British shipping since the outbreak of the war, are deeply charmed at the failure of their attempts to bring all the fire in the fire by offering an uncompromising negative to the British demand for the punishment of the guilty officers. At any moment we may have a repetition of the North Sea outrage, even though the two portions of the Russian fleet be detained at Vigo and Tancier respectively until the inquiry is over. That being so, it would be more prudent, as well as more accurate, to speak of "the adjournment," rather than of "the settlement" of the difficulty. Whoever thinks that we have done with the Russian war party yet may have a rude awakening.

Credit should be given where credit is due, and on that principle it is only fair to congratulate the German Press on the part it played during the past week. Russia has had no encouragement enough and to spare from the "benevolent neutrality" of Germany all through

the present war; but it cannot be said that the war party at St. Petersburg owe any debt of gratitude to the German publicists in the matter of the North Sea affair. The German Press has, from the first, stigmatized the outrage in properly outspoken terms, and has ridiculed the cock-and-bull story told by the amazing Admiral as to the phantom torpedo-boats without the slightest reticence. By so doing our German contemporaries undoubtedly strengthened the hands of the Tsar and Count Lamsdorff as against the war party, and for that they deserve our thanks. The fact is that the blundering brutality of the Russian method—or lack of method—was too much for the German sense of punctilio. There are limits even to the *sans gene* with which a foreign Power may treat mere English.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE JAPANESE RED CROSS.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with Miss McCaul, who was received last month by the Queen on her return from a mission to the Far East, having for its object the study of the Japanese Red Cross Society. A detailed Report of the Japanese Military nursing system is now in the hands of her Majesty. Miss McCaul, who gave her services as a volunteer in South Africa during the Boer War, left England early in the present year, and was absent six months. Her journey was under the auspices of the Queen, by whom it was sanctioned, and was made with the full permission of the Japanese Government. Miss McCaul said:—"There can be no doubt that the Japanese are ahead of us in the matter of surgical and medical outfit, and most certainly in the management of field hospitals. This is due to the tremendous foresight and wonderful inventiveness of the Japanese. Yet rigid economy is observed. We have indeed many useful lessons to learn from them. The equipment of the hospitals is magnificent, and the fact that their system *en gros* clockwork is due to the intense esprit de corps among all their medical men. I was thoroughly delighted with what I saw of the care of the wounded. The medical science and nursing skill of the Japanese are wonderful. No women nurses are allowed at the front, all the work being done by men. During war the female nurses are drafted into the big reserve and stationary hospitals in Japan, where they replace the male nurses, who are despatched to the front. They are all Red Cross Nurses, and are kept as a reserve." Asked about the charges of cruelty, and the use of dynamite and explosive bullets, Miss McCaul said:—"I never saw or heard of explosive bullets. Both among the Russian and Japanese wounded I found that the bullet holes were just like those made by Mauser bullets, being very small and clean wounds, which healed very quickly. The Japanese gave me a complete inventory of equipment and a collection of ambulance appliances to bring home to show to people in England. It is, however, a curious thing that I could not obtain a bullet. All those extracted from the wounded are carefully kept as the property of the Government, and are arranged in cases. Summing up her remarks, Miss McCaul added:—"The Japanese admitted to me that they had learnt many useful lessons from the South African War, and thereby had been able to improve their own system. The perfect organization and discipline to be seen everywhere in Japan, even down to the minutest detail, form object lessons, not only for us, but for every other nation." Miss McCaul also stated that the Japanese interest in their nursing system, and added that in this respect the mission had had a beneficial effect on Japanese public opinion.



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Hongkong, 26th April, 1904. [11]

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Hongkong 25th November, 1902 [245]

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[2480]

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N.B.—All our Wines and Spirits are Bottled at Home, thereby ensuring to our
Customers all the advantages accruing from bottlings done at home under the direct supervision
of the Growers and Distillers, as compared to bottlings done in China by Chinamen at the service
of European Firms. [2735-6]

THE CIGARETTES OF THE FUTURE.

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.

E. D. PROTOPAPAS & CO.
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO, EGYPT.

FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
TRADE MARK.



LOTUS.

Large Size \$5.00 per 100

Gold Tippee Medium Size

\$3.75 per 100

ZAFAR.

Large Size \$4.60 per 100

Medium Size \$4.20

KARIM.

Large Size \$3.75 per 100

Medium Size \$3.50

THABIT.

Large Size \$3.00 per 100

Medium Size \$2.75 per 100

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

615] KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Keep it Handy

For an emergency. When accidents happen, or sudden
sickness comes, nothing will bring such prompt relief as
that famous old remedy,

PERRY DAVIS'

Painkiller

It cures CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY,
DIARRHOEA, SPRAINS, BITES and STINGS.



[1516-2]

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemoipo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimomoto, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kuchino, Sasebo, Maizuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A-1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujiyama, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otsuji,
Sasahara Tsurukuro, Yoshino, Yashio, Yashio, Yashio, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

FOR SALE

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.
Also, a finely situated Croquet Ground
near to above.

For particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1904. [2494]

FOR SALE

TWO Fast Twin-Screw Steamers
"CHU KONG"

Length ... 142 feet.
Breadth ... 23 feet.
Draft ... 6 feet.

Registered 388 tons. Built of Steel and
Furnished with Electric Light.

"PAK KONG"

Length ... 160 feet.
Breadth ... 22 feet.
Draft ... 8 feet.

Registered 300 tons. Built of Teak Wood.
For further particulars, apply to—
42, WING LOK STREET,
Hongkong. [237]

FOR SALE

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE

THE Undersigned have for Sale on moderate
terms 2 ENGINES and 8 BOILERS
in an Old French Gunboat, in good working
order, and fit for seagoing steamers. Intending
purchasers will please arrange terms with the
CHING HOP Shop, No. 18

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
AVOCA, British transport, 3,410, A. J. Windebank, 6th Dec.—Taku 23rd Nov. and Weihaiwei 2nd Dec.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BREIZ IZEL, French str., 2,933, A. Cadot, 6th Dec.—Shanghai 3rd Dec., General—Standard Oil Co.
CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,143, F. Bendixen, 6th Dec.—Mojito 30th Nov., Coal—Jensen & Co.
HALABAN, Dutch str., 385, J. Steendam, 6th Dec.—Fouchow 2nd Dec., Ballast—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Suzon, 6th Dec.—Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hoihow and Kwangchow 5th Dec., General—A. R. Marly.
LYKHOON, German str., 1,238, Th. Lehmann, 6th Dec.—Canton 5th Dec., General—Siemssen & Co.
MOXUNE, British str., 3,016, D. P. Campbell, 6th Dec.—Liverpool and Singapore 29th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.
PREUSSEN, German str., 3,278, R. Dahl, 6th Dec.—Yokohama 20th Nov., General—Molchers & Co.
STANLEY DOLLAR, British str., 1,857, J. Bruce, 5th Dec.—San Francisco 31st Oct., Flour—Sheehan, Jones & Co.
YUNNAN, British str., 1,206, Benson, 6th Dec.—Jaku Bay and Chefoo 1st Dec., Groundnuts—Butterfield & Swire.
ZAFIRO, British str., 1,611, R. Rodger, 5th Dec.—Manila 3rd Dec., General—Sheehan, Jones & Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 6th December.
Kwailin, British str., for Ningpo.
Mathilde, German str., for Swatow.
Signal, German str., for Swatow.
Taiwan, British str., for Shanghai.
Tsingtao, German str., for Swatow.
Yunnan, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.
 5th December.
LEVATHAN, British str., for Singapore & Home, 6th December.
BREIZ HUFF, French str., for Kobe, 6th Dec.
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, Ger. str., for Haiphong, 6th Dec.
ELISE, German str., for Hoihow.
HALOONO, British str., for Coast Ports.
KINTUCK, British str., for Shanghai.
KUKIANG, British str., for Canton.
KOCHING, German str., for Bangkok.
LOHSTING, British str., for Calcutta.
FRONTIS, Norwegian str., for Mauritius.
RIVERDALE, British str., for Newcastle.
TAMING, British str., for Manila.
TRITY, German str., for Saigon.
TUNGSHING, British str., for Canton.

VESSELS IN DOCK.
 6th December.
ABREDEMN DOCKS—*Elg*.
HOWARD DOCK—U.S.S. *Fathomer*, *Agricourt*, *Empress of Japan*, *Hue*, *Indravelli*, *Vigilant*, H.M.S. *Alacrity*, H.M.S. *Robin*.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—U.S.S. *Helga*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SHANGHAI.
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsinotau and Chemulpo.)
THE Steamship
 "LYEEMOON."
 Captain T. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 8th inst., at 3 P.M.
 This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second class passengers.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th December, 1904. [2835]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA.
 FOR BRISBANE AND SYDNEY, VIA NEW GUINEA.
THE Steamship
 "IRINZ SIGISMUND."
 Captain D. Lenz, will be ready to load for the above places TO-MORROW, the 8th December.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 23rd November 1904. [2734]

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
 "BREIZ-IZEL."
 will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 8th inst., instead of as previously advertised.
 For Freight & further information, apply to
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
 Oriental Freight Department.
 Hongkong, 4th November, 1904. [2603]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
 FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Imperial German Mail Steamship
 "SEYDLITZ."
 Captain C. Dowers, due here with the outward German Mail about THURSDAY, A.M., will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
 For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th December, 1904. [5]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
 (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
 Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LIGURIAN and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO.
 (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERIAN, GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)
THE Steamship
 "CAPRI."
 Captain Belotto, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at NOON.
 At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.
 For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [4]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
 2. From Harbour Master's to Blako Pier.
 3. From Blako Pier to Naval Yard.
 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—	C. F. Lockstone, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	F. N. Tildard	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	DIOMED	Brit. str.	1 m.	Young	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	MOTUNE	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Jan.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	HYSON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th Jan.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	PEBAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st Jan.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	TOURANE	Fre. str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	—	R. Dahl	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Jaburg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 19th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ARMENIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Forst	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st Jan.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	C. FERR. LARIEZ	Ger. str.	k. w.	von Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Jan.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th Jan.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ehlers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Liming	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th Mar.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANTIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Behrens	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st Mar.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	GIBLIA	Aus. str.	—	Danischewich	SANDER, WISLER & CO.	On 29th inst., P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, HAVRE & LIVERPOOL.	NINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Riley	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	HECTOR	Brit. str.	1 m.	Andrae	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th Jan.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	BREIZ-IZEL	Brit. str.	—		STANDARD OIL CO.	To-morrow.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	ST. HUGO	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 7th inst.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.	CLAUVERDALE	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 30th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	H. Pylus, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 14th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	PELEUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN.	PLATON	Brit. str.	—	F. G. Purington	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.	On 17th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON.	ARAGONIA	Brit. str.	—	Schmidt	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 13th inst., at Daylight.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst.
BRISBANE & SYDNEY, VIA NEW GUINEA.	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow.
KOBE	PAWAN	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 11th inst.
KOBE	KANBU	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Howie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA.	SEYDLITZ	Brit. str.	—	C. Dowers	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	LYEEMOON	Ger. str.	—	T. Lehmann	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	KUKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI.	KWELIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	McKenzie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
AMOI, STRAIT & RANGOON.	PURDIA	Brit. str.	—	Thomson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 13th inst., at Daylight.
TAMU, VIA SWATOW & AMOI.	M. STURTE	Jap. str.	—	T. Brandt	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Daylight.
TAMU, VIA SWATOW & AMOI.	FRITZ JOF	Jap. str.	—	H. A. Haralson	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Daylight.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW & AMOI.	PROVIDENCE	Jap. str.	1 m.	C. Cornelissen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW.	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Roach	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 8th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT.	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA & HONOLULU.	TEXAN	Brit. str.	—	G. D. Morrison	DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 10th inst.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	E. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA	TREMONT	Brit. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 25th inst.
CEBU & ILOILO.	KALIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	SUISANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG.	CARPI	Ital. str.	—	Belsito	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 13th inst., at Noon.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	CEYLON	10 A.M., 9th December	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, HAI, MOJI and KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea)	PALAWAN	About 11th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	NUBIA	Noon, 17th December	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	MAITA	About 17th December	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 7th December, 1904.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* MANILA DIRECT	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 8th Dec., 4 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Satur., 10th Dec., Noon.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yungtze Ports.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.
 Hongkong, 28th November, 1904. [1938]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
 CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA
 VIA
—MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
† PLEIADES	3,753	F. G. Purington	Saturday, December 17th
† TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	January 10th
† LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	February 9th
† PLEIADES	3,753	F. G. Purington	March 4th

† Cargo only.
FOR MANILA.
 The largest, steepest, and most comfortable steamers for Manila.
S.S. TREMONT 9,606 tons. T. W. Garlick About 28th December.
S.S. TEXAN 8,615 tons. G. D. Morrison About 10th December.

FOR MANILA AND HONOLULU (Cargo only).
CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.
 The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" have just been fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.
PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
 For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS.
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
 Hongkong, 24th October, 1904. [7]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY ... 7th December
PRINZ RITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 21st December
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY ... 4th January 1905
ROON	WEDNESDAY ... 18th January
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY ... 15th February
ZITEN	WEDNESDAY ... 1st March
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY ... 15th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY ... 29th March
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY ... 12th April
PRINZ RITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 26th April

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of DECEMBER, 1904, at Noon, the Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain R. Dahl, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
 Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 5th December. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 6th December, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 6th December.
 Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
 The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
 Linen can be washed on board.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
 For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [5]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SHANGHAI VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR
OPERATING IN THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.
CONNECTION WITH THE

STEAMSHIP	Tons.	Captain	TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schuldt	December 13th, 1904
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	January 9th, 1905
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Brehmer	January 25th, 1905
"ARABIA"	4,483	Bable	February 30th, 1905

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to
ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.
 Hongkong, 14th October, 1904. [14]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER-DIENST.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SENEGAMBIA	(HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG)	On 19th Dec. Freight.
Capt. Jaburg	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
ARMENIA	(HAVRE and HAMBURG)	On 1st Jan. Freight.
Capt. Forst	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
C. FERR. LARIEZ	(HAVRE and HAMBURG)	On 10th Jan. Freight.
Capt. von Hoff	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SITHONIA	(HAVRE and HAMBURG)	On 24th Jan. Freight.
Capt. Hildebrandt	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
ARCADIA	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 7th Feb. Freight.
Capt. Ehlers	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
ANDALUSIA	(HAVRE and HAMBURG)	On 21st Feb. Freight.
Capt. Filler	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SAMBIA	(HAVRE and HAMBURG)	On 7th Mar. Freight.
Capt. Liming	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SCANTIA	(HAVRE and HAMBURG)	On 21st Mar. Freight & Passengers.
Capt. Behrens	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	

For Further Particulars, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
HONGKONG OFFICE,
 No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

DECEMBER 9th, 10th and 11th, 1904.
THE Splendid Steamer
 "YING KING."
 1,088 Tons, Captain E. J. Page, will run Three Special Excursions to Macao as under:—
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9th.—Leaving Hongkong 8.00 A.M., Returning from Macao 2 P.M. **SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10th.**—Leaving Hongkong 3.00 P.M., Returning from Macao 8 P.M. **SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11th.**—Leaving Hongkong 8.30 A.M., Returning from Macao 10 P.M.
FARES:
 Saloon Single Journey, ... \$2, with Cabin \$3.
 Return, ... 50 cents each way.
 Second Class, ... 25 cents each way.
 Meals can be obtained on board at \$1 each.
 Wines and Spirits of the very Best Brands only supplied.
YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.
 216, Wing Lok Street.
 Hongkong, 6th December, 1904. [2837]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 1904.
 "ST. HUGO" About 7th Dec.
 "SIIMUSA" 25th Dec.
 For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 9th August, 1904. [877]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS—POSTES FRANCAIS.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX;
 1904.
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1904, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOURANE," Captain Girard, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call WITHOUT TRANSITIMPT.
 Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
 Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 12th December. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
L. BRIDOU,
 Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, 28th November, 1904. [2]

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
PROPOSED SAILINGS.
 S.S. "CLAUVERDALE" About 30th Dec., 1904.
 S.S. "RAS ISSA" 20th Jan., 1905.
 For freight and further information apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 8th November, 1904. [2634]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

